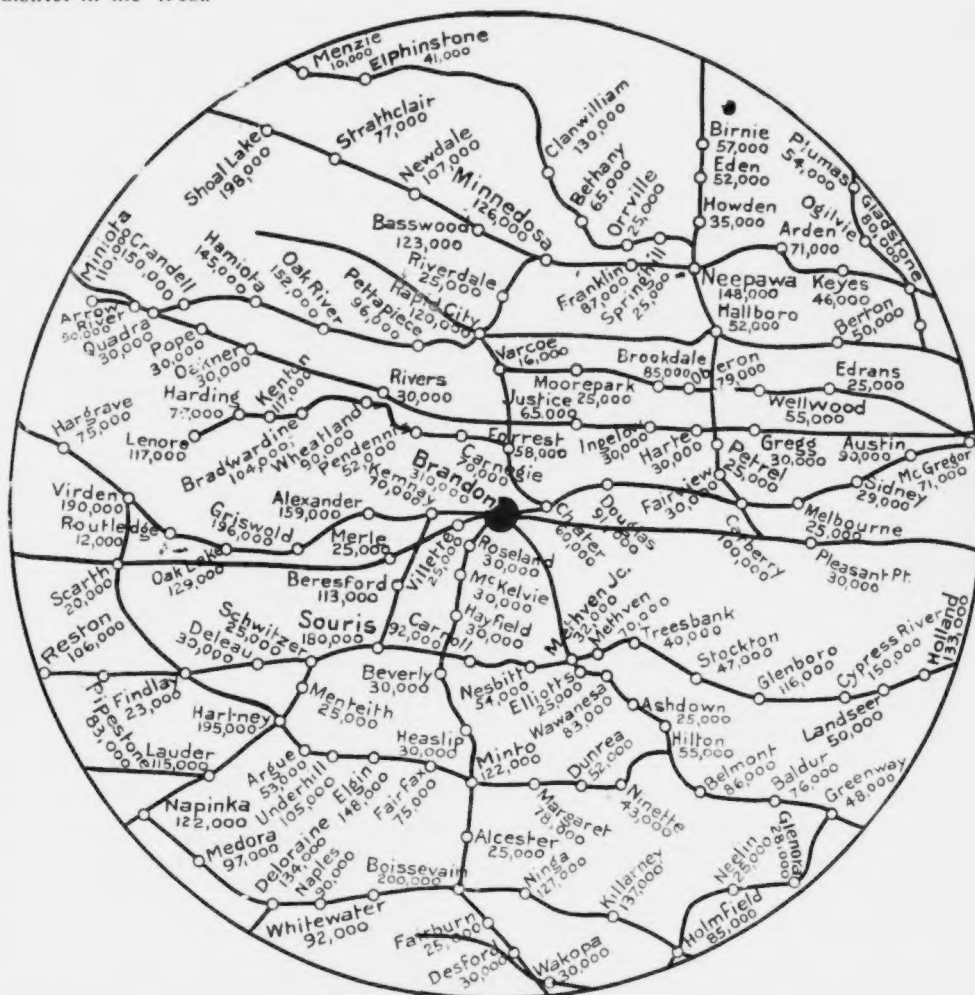


We want to call the attention of Manufacturers, Wholesale and Distributing Houses of the United States and Eastern Canada to the position which BRANDON occupies on the Map of Western Canada—in the centre of the most highly developed and most densely populated district in the West.



All being connected by a Transfer Railway to Warehouses and Manufacturing Sites in all parts of the City

If you would like to know anything about BRANDON write to the COMMERCIAL BUREAU
and **DO IT NOW**

JOHN T. HALL, Commissioner, Brandon Commercial Bureau

ACT 101
A7
1911
fol.
no. 0059
p. 44



Brandon has to-day more Banking Houses
in comparison to population than any other
City in the West

And as the Bank is the Business Thermometer of all communities
there are ten banks doing business in Brandon, an ocular demon-
stration of what the financial institutions think of its future prospects,
Banks of Commerce, Hamilton, Montreal, British North America,
Merchants' Bank, Northern Crown, Union, Imperial, Dominion
and The Royal

1911
(14)



A PORTION OF BRANDON. CITY HALL TO RIGHT.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

A location fit for a chosen people and, in its natural beauty, as lovely a spot as is ever kissed by the "sun by day" or the "moon by night."

Busy, Bright, Beautiful Brandon.

A recent American magazine has this to say regarding Western Canada :

"The Awakening of an Empire."

"For Canada, the hour has struck ; she has the physical basis for an Empire; and the stream of immigration which has now begun will swell into a mighty movement like that which our West was occupied, until her fertile lands shall be the home of millions of prosperous men. Thus far, American immigrants are largely in excess of those from other lands outside of the British Isles, and American thought will influence, to a great extent, the moulding of the character of the future commonwealth of Western Canada. The English-speaking settlers outnumber many fold all those of other tongues ; and thus it is made sure that both the great Republic and the young nation north of its border, will be loyal to the idea of constitutional liberty and, standing side by side, will work together to advance that Anglo-Saxon civilization which is destined to dominate the world."

The selection of a future place of residence, is a matter of great importance. Many questions have to be decided by the prospective settler; such as climate, health-

fulness, geographical situation, public institutions, educational facilities, and last, the nature and extent of the natural resources and advantages of his proposed home of adoption, and the scope afforded individuals with an average endowment of capital, brains and muscular development.

We honestly believe that we possess in BRANDON and district, those natural advantages which, wisely used, will go a long way towards the creation of happy and prosperous homes; and it is the object of this article to direct attention to the Canadian West in general, and to BRANDON in particular, as a favorable field for settlement of those who in their present surroundings, have only a limited prospect of improving their condition and environment.

Nowhere in the world is individual effort more richly rewarded than in Western Canada ; and it is with pride that Westerners point to hundreds of leading men in all walks of life whose force of intellect and indomitable "stick-to-it-iveness" has lifted them from humble spheres to guide the destinies of our magnificent Western heritage

The Canadian West is a country of magnificent distances and immense possibilities, only sufficiently developed as to convey but a faint conception of its potential wealth. Less than thirty fleeting years ago, its white population could be numbered in four figures. To-day there is a stream of immigration flowing into it at a rate considerably in excess of one hundred thousand



LORNE AVENUE

annually—a huge stream of humanity flowing from the grinding competition of the old world, and the Eastern States and Provinces, seeking free or cheap lands, and the wider scope of a new field of labor.

For the past decade, Western Canada has been heralded throughout the entire civilized world as the "land of opportunity," the "land of promise," that has more to offer mankind than any other part of the earth's surface.

When we consider that only a generation ago, the only occupants of the vast Western plains (where there are now miles upon miles of waving golden grain) was the Indian and the buffalo, what a magnificent transformation from the hunting ground of the untamed savage to a veritable "Garden of Eden"—the prolific richness of the virgin prairie and its vast wheat-producing qualities bringing in thousands of settlers who have converted Western Canada into the "World's Granary" and "Bread Basket."

BRANDON

BRANDON is beautifully situated on a southern slope of the Assiniboine valley, and occupies an ideal site from a sanitary point of view, as the gradual slope to the river gives her a natural drainage which is very conducive to the health and cleanliness of the city and by con-

sulting any of the government maps, the reader will note that BRANDON is the centre of the most thickly populated and most prolific agricultural districts in Western Canada, there being within a radius of sixty miles, 134 towns and villages, nearly thirty thousand farmers, and a grain storage capacity of twelve million bushels.

Her importance as a distributing centre is beginning to dawn upon the most progressive wholesale houses, manufacturers and jobbers, and she is at present engaged in putting in an interchangeable switching system which will connect up her warehouses and manufacturing es-



SCENE AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM



A TYPICAL MANUFACTURING BUILDING

tablishments with all trunk railway systems doing business in Western Canada, and will reach to every part of the city, enabling her manufacturers and merchants to receive and ship out in car-load lots directly into, and out of, their own premises, and upon the construction of her street railway system which will be in the near future, it is the intention to use a large part of the rails used for this transfer system for street railway purposes.

Great care has been taken by the city administration in the laying out of the streets and beautifying them with ornamental boulevards and shade trees, under the control of the Parks Board, and gives to BRANDON a unique position among the cities of Western Canada, many of which can boast of splendid public parks, from the fact that visitors strolling through the residential portion of the city soon realize the forethought of the authorities and the artistic effect of laying out practically the entire city as one vast attractive public park.

If the building operations in any particular city is any criterion of its growth and prosperity in the immediate future, then BRANDON is just entering an era of growth and development, the greatest in her history.

In the business portion of the city, the streets are almost rendered impassable by reason of large parts of them being fenced in for the protection of citizens and others around the excavations for buildings that are in course of erection for large retail and wholesale houses, there being under construction at the present time no less than four large hotels, including the palatial building being put up by the Canadian Northern Railway for

hotel purposes at a cost of \$350,000.

It would be impossible in this small booklet to enumerate all of the many advantages that BRANDON has to offer the Manufacturer, the Wholesale House and the Jobber.

We occasionally hear the statement made that BRANDON is in too close proximity to Winnipeg to ever become a great city. This is a fallacious argument, and we know of no better evidence to offer in rebuttal than the covers of this brochure, where we have drawn circles around three cities of Western Canada.

We have no desire to make invidious comparisons, but merely to point out with the aid of an authentic map, issued by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, that BRANDON, by reason of her geographical situation, her railway facilities and the thickly settled country with which she is surrounded, is the natural distributing centre for a large portion of Western Canada, and those contemplating establishing distributing houses cannot afford to ignore her claims without full investigation.

In a short time cheap electrical energy developed by water power will be available, and with it will be the advent of the Manufacturer into Western Canada—and in this connection it can be said that American capital and enterprise seem to be more alive to the condition of affairs in the West than the average Eastern Canadian Manufacturer, who looks upon the West only as a market for his goods.

With the enormous amount of American agricultural capital that is flowing into the country, it will not be



TYPICAL SCHOOL.

long before American industrial capital will follow in its wake—as the American manufacturer keeps his eye on the farmer—and it behooves the Canadian manufacturer to be very observant and not lull themselves into a sleep of false security under the impression that conditions are adverse to manufacturing in Western Canada, or there will be an awakening in the near future, and they will find American energy, pluck and capital camped upon and in complete possession of their best market.

Water Works.

The Brandon water-works was established in the year 1892 on the river bank at the foot of Twenty-sixth St., taking the supply from the Assiniboine river. In the year 1905 the plant was moved to the corner of McDonald Ave and Twenty-sixth St., where a larger building and provision was made for the future needs of a growing city.

The water flows from the river to wells situated in the pumping plant by gravity. The inlet in the river is built of reinforced concrete, the flow of the water being controlled by four inlet valves taking water at two different levels.

The inlet pipe from the inlet chambers to the pumping wells is forty inches in diameter, constructed with facilities for cleaning.

The four pumping wells are constructed of concrete, and are situated in one corner of the pumping plant ar-

anged with valves so that the water may be shut off any well for examination without any interruption in pumping.

The pumping machinery is composed of three units.

One D'Auria High Duty Pumping Engine of two million Imperial gallons capacity per twenty-four hours.

Two Low Duty Worthington Type Pumping Engines of six hundred thousand imperial gallons per twenty-four hours.

All the water is filtered by four mechanical filters before passing to the city mains. Provision has been made to install four more this present year for which the contract has been let. This will increase the filtering capacity one hundred per cent., as Brandon City's policy is to keep well in advance with its utilities pertaining to the health of its citizens and visitors.

After leaving the filter plant the water is all measured by Venturi Meter with a chart attachment showing the amount and rate of flow at all times, this, with a pressure recording chart, gives a very complete record for filing purposes, and proves of very great advantage to the system at times.

All piping is duplicated throughout the plant as a safeguard against a breakage during a fire. As the fire protection is supplied by this plant as well, the pressure carried during a fire is 140lbs.

The steam plant in connection is composed of four units of seventy-five horse power each, of the return fire

tube type, fitted with induced draft, which has proven to be an excellent arrangement for this type of plant.

The coal is brought in by railway on an overhead trestle, and is delivered into bins constructed with hopper bottoms delivering the coal directly to the boiler room at a minimum cost of handling.

There are 1450 domestic services in the city, of which 1000 are on meter.

Fire Department.

The equipment consists of one steamer, two chemicals, two hose wagons, one hose reel, one aerial ladder and water tower, one hook and ladder wagon and twelve horses, fifteen paid men and six volunteers.

There are 106 fire hydrants distributed throughout the city. The fire pressure from the water works pumping station is 140lbs. with a total pump capacity of 3½ million gallons in 24 hours. It is a direct pumping system, there being no reservoir or stand-pipe. The electric fire alarm system has 33 boxes.

System of Numbering Houses.

The system of house numbering adopted by the City of Brandon is the Philadelphia or decimal system. By this system an even hundred numbers are allotted to each block, and the principle advantage of the system is that the number indicates how many blocks distant it is from any given point on the street or avenue.

On the avenues, which run east and west, a number is allotted to every 12 feet; and on streets, which run north and south, a number is allotted to every fifteen feet. Odd numbers are located on the east and north sides, and even numbers on the south and west sides.

Police Department.

A Chief and three men is sufficient to keep order, which shows that Brandon is a peaceful and law abiding city.

Public Works and Improvements.

The city has 22 miles of water mains, 13 miles of sewers, 35 miles of granolithic sidewalks and 25 miles of graded streets. Permanent steel and concrete bridges are constructed over the river at First and Eighteenth Sts.

Transportation Facilities.

The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Great Northern railways are in operation to and from the city, and the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific into the city and on to Regina will be soon completed. The Great Northern will extend its system north, east and west from Brandon.

The construction of the Hudson's Bay railway will make Brandon the assembling point for all the produce of Western and Southern Manitoba together with the eastern portion of Saskatchewan, to be shipped to the



AN ORDINARY RESIDENCE.

world's markets, and the distributing point for all imports.

Brandon is the second divisional point on the C.P.R. system west of the Manitoba boundary in the very heart of the Province. The resident superintendent of the Company has supervision over 589 miles of road. Owing to the immense increase in traffic to and from the city, the Company found it necessary to cut the original division in two and to increase the round-house accommodation from twenty to twenty-six stalls. A repair shop has also been added to the Company's plant. Increased passenger accommodation has been found necessary, and provision is being made for such in the future.

The Canadian Northern railway company is now operating the new main line from Port Arthur to Regina via BRANDON, and a fast through passenger service over its short line was inaugurated this spring. Plans are being carried out for a commodious depot and large freight sheds. The new round house has been in operation for some time, and the Company is at present erecting a palatial hotel on its premises across from the city hall for the comfort and convenience of its patrons. The Company is realizing that BRANDON is one of its most important divisions.

The Great Northern terminal from St. Paul is located in the business centre of the city. Its handsome passenger depot is facing and extending across Twelfth Street close to Rosser Avenue. Substantial brick freight sheds and offices have been erected by the company adjacent to its passenger depot. The Company finds it necessary to make still further provision for the increasing traffic. It is also an applicant for a charter to extend its system east and west from BRANDON. Its present charter extends north to Pas Mission.

The C. P. R. connections are as follows :

Main line east and west.

Rapid City (Minnedosa section), (via Chater, six miles east) 46 miles

Connecting with Lenore branch (via Forrest, 16 miles north) 41 miles

Varcoe branch (via Vercoe, 24 miles north) 55 "

Miniota branch (via Gautier Junct., 33 miles north) 43 "

Pheasant Hills br. (via Kirkella, 71 m. west) 200 "

Estevan section (via Kemnay, 8 miles west) 156 "

Connecting with Souris section (via Souris, 25 miles south) 149 "

Connecting with Arcola section (via Schwitzer

Junct., 32 miles south) 95 miles

Connecting with Napinka br., (to Deloraine)

via Napinka, 25 miles south 19 "

The Canadian Northern Railway are erecting new terminals in order to increase their accommodation.

Their connections with BRANDON are as follows :

Short line from Portage la Prairie to Winnipeg 144 miles

Connecting via Brandon Junct. 17½ miles for

Carberry, Neepawa, Dauphin and points north and west, and at Portage la Prairie with the main line.

Wawanesa sec. south east to Hartney Junction

(Felmont) 40 "

Connecting with Hartney section, running

west to Virden 31 "

Carman section east to Winnipeg 118 "

Miami section (from Somerset) east to Morris... 62 "

Wadena sec. (from Grenway) south to Adelphi... 52 "

The C.N.R. is now connected with Regina and intermediate points.



GREAT NORTHERN STATION.

Total Capitalized Assessment Rates and Taxes.

Year	Amount	Rate in Mills	Taxes
1891	2,649,006	20	\$ 52,980.80
1892	3,059,090	22.4	69,523.62
1893	3,118,838	23.4	72,980.81
1894	3,202,781	18	57,650.06
1895	3,098,138	15.5	48,021.14
1896	3,046,184	17.9	54,526.69
1897	3,024,829	20	60,496.58
1898	2,645,086	25	66,127.15

1899	1,920,786	26.5	50,905.86
1900	2,130,843	27.5	58,598.18
1901	2,387,782	27.5	65,664.00
1902	2,252,966	30	67,588.98
1903	2,578,818	33	85,100.99
1904	3,345,789	29.5	98,700.78
1905	5,302,847	19	100,754.09
1906	8,044,946	16.1	129,523.63
1907	8,385,663	20	167,713.26
1908	9,252,822	26	185,156.00
1909	9,414,921	20	188,298.42
1910	10,548,469		

Custom's Collections.

1903.....	\$123,000.00
1904.....	130,000.00
1905.....	153,000.00
1906.....	193,000.00
1907.....	200,000.00
1908.....	189,000.00
1909 (to April 1, 1910).....	275,234.42

Inland Revenue Collections.

1903.....	\$62,000.00
1904.....	63,000.00
1905.....	73,400.00
1906.....	79,934.00
1907.....	73,535.35
1908.....	75,000.00

1909.....	75,695.91
1910.....	85,456.18

Value of School Property.

	Land	Buildings	Total
Central.....	\$30,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 80,000
Collegiate.....	25,000	75,000	100,000
Park.....	10,000	50,000	60,000
Alexandra.....	10,000	30,000	40,000
East Ward.....	3,000	3,500	6,500
Assiniboine.....	1,000	3,500	4,500
	\$79,000	\$212,000	\$291,000

Jan. 1.	Teachers.	Enrollment.	Expenditure
1901.....	23	970	\$ 21,875.00
1902.....	22	995	24,774.00
1903.....	23	1054	27,391.00
1904.....	26	1141	32,380.00
1905.....	26	1179	36,493.00
1906.....	28	1317	77,898.00
1907.....	31	1494	131,296.00
1908.....	37	2078	118,768.00
1909.....	40	1858	77,284.34
1910.....	42	1817	

School Taxes Levied.

1901.....	\$17,000.00	1906.....	\$30,000.00
1902.....	18,451.00	1907.....	50,273.00
1903.....	23,660.00	1908.....	56,088.00
1904.....	25,000.00	1909.....	61,262.70
1905.....	25,000.00		



WINTER FAIR BUILDING.

BRANDON NORMAL SCHOOL is held in the Collegiate, corner Louise Avenue and Sixth street

BRANDON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Louise Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Attendance in 1909 was 260, which was double that of four years previous. Work Done—Students prepared for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Certificates, also Matriculation in Arts, Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy.

NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL—Lorne Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, having 13 rooms devoted to public school purposes

ALEXANDRA SCHOOL—College Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets.

ASSINIBOINE SCHOOL—Assiniboine Avenue.

PARK SCHOOL Lorne Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, S.W. Cor. of 15th street.

EAST WARD SCHOOL.—Fourth Street, corner of Princess Avenue

RUTHENIAN TRAINING SCHOOL—144 Tenth Street
Colleges and Schools.

BRANDON BAPTIST COLLEGE.—Organized in 1899, is a chartered institution under control of a board of directors appointed by the Baptist Convention of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is organized with



the following departments : Academic, Arts, Theological, Business and Stenographic, Music and Art, Expression and Physical Culture.

ST. MICHAEL'S CONVENT & ACADEMY—304-308 Lorne Avenue. This establishment directed by The Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions, under the inspection of the Redemptionists Fathers, comprises day school for boys and girls, and a boarding school for young ladies.

BRANDON GENERAL HOSPITAL—Situated on MacTavish Avenue, between Russell and Frederick streets, east of First street. The accommodation is made up of: Private, Semi Private and Public Wards.

TERMS—Private wards, \$2.50 per day; semi-private, \$1.50 per day; general ward, \$1.00 per day; charity cases free

Blocks, Buildings and Halls.

BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS—737 Rosser Ave.

BELL BLOCK—12th street, S.-w. cor. Rosser Ave.

BRAESIDE BLOCK—1117 Rosser Ave
BRANDON HARDWARE BLOCK — 637 Rosser Ave.

BURCHILL BLOCK—910 Rosser Ave.

CAMPBELL BLOCK—927 Rosser Ave.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE—1003 Rosser Ave.

CHATHAM BLOCK—24 Eleventh St.

CLEMENT BLOCK—40 Sixth street.

COOK BLOCK—334 Rosser Ave.

COMMERCIAL BLOCK—41 Tenth St.

CONFEDERATION LIFE BLOCK — 926 Rosser Ave.

CRAWFORD BLOCK—S.E. cor. 7th Street and Rosser Ave.

CRISTALL BLOCK—517 Rosser Ave.

FERGUSON BLOCK—123 8th Street

HANNAY BLOCK—124 7th Street.

I.O.O.F. HALL—Kelly Block.

IMMIGRATION HALL—Pacific Ave., S.E. cor Fifth Street.

IMPERIAL ANNEX—23-25 Eighth St.



Y. M. C. A

JOHNSON BLOCK-844 Rosser Avenue.
 KELLY BLOCK-20 Eighth street.
 KIRCHHOFFER BLOCK-104 11th street
 MACDONALD BLOCK-315 Rosser Ave.
 MALLETT BLOCK-831 Rosser Ave.
 MANITOBA WINTER FAIR BUILDING-N. W. cor. 10th
 street & McTavish Avenue.
 NATION CHAMBERS-804 Rosser Ave.
 NORTHERN BANK CHAMBERS-Cor. Rosser and 8th St
 ORCHARD BLOCK-Rosser Ave., S. E. cor. 3rd street.
 QUINN BLOCK-508 Rosser Ave.
 REESOR BLOCK-826 Rosser Ave.
 ST. MATTHEW'S HALL-1040 Princess Ave.
 JOHN E. SMITH BLOCK-1015 Rosser Ave.
 STAR GROCERY BLOCK-101 Rosser Ave.
 STRATHCONA BLOCK-132 10th street.
 SYNDICATE BLOCK-S. W. cor. Rosser Ave. & 7th st
 TRADES HALL-4th floor 1015 Rosser Ave.
 VICTORIA BLOCK-12th st., S. W. cor. Rosser Ave.
 Y.M.C.A.-241 8th street.
 YUKON BLOCK-932 Rosser Ave.
 ZINK BLOCK-831 Rosser Ave.

Churches and Places of Worship.

PRESBYTERIAN-St. Paul's Church, S. E. cor. Lorne
 Ave. & Eighth street.
 Knox Church, N. E. cor. Victoria ave. & 15th street.
 St. Andrew's Church, cor. Russell st. & Louise ave.
 BAPTIST-First Baptist Church, N. E. cor. Lorne ave. &
 Eleventh street.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Eighth street.

Victoria Avenue Church, cor. Victoria ave. & Fifteenth
 street.

Assiniboine Avenue Church, 1105 Assiniboine Ave

EPISCOPALIAN-St. Mathew's Church, Eleventh street
 cor. Princess Avenue.

St. George's Church, S. E. cor. 10th street & College
 Avenue.

St. MARY'S MISSION, S. E. cor. First street &

METHODIST-First Methodist Church, cor. Lorne ave. &
 Louise Avenue.

CONGREGATIONAL-Calvary Church, Louise ave., S. E
 cor. Ninth street.

ROMAN CATHOLIC-Cor. Lorne Ave. & Fourth street.

Lodges and Secret Societies.

A.F. & A.M.-Brandon Lodge No. 19, meets second
 Tuesday at Masonic Hall, Kelly Block, 8th street

TWEED LODGE-R.A.M., Keystone Chapter No. 141,
 meets first Monday at Masonic Hall, Kelly Block.

A.O.U.W.-Brandon Lodge No. 6, meets first and third
 Thursdays in Oddfellows' Hall, Kelly Block.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION -
 Brandon Branch No. 277, meets first and third Thursday
 in the society hall in the church building.

C.O.F.-Court Jubilee, No. 12, meets in Y.M.C.A.

I.O.F.-Brandon Court No. 427, meets third Thursday,
 Room 5, Coldwell block.

I.O.O.F.-Brandon City Lodge No. 6, meets Fridays,
 Oddfellows' Hall, Kelly Block.

K. of P.-Wheat City Lodge No. 9, meets first and
 third Thursdays in I.O.O.F. Hall, Kelly Block.

K. of P.-Corinthian Lodge No. 32, meets second and
 fourth Thursday in I.O.O.F. Hall, Kelly block.

A.O.F.-Court Wheat City No. 7871, meets first and
 third Friday in Trades' Hall, Smith Block.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE Meets Monday on or be
 fore the full of the moon in I.O.O.F. Hall, Kelly Block

SONS OF SCOTLAND-Camp Lochiel, meets first and
 second Tuesday.

SONS OF ENGLAND-Benevolent Society, meets first
 and third Tuesday in John E. Smith Block.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD-Brandon Camp No. 117.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Clubs and Social Organizations.

BRANDON CLUB-Eleventh street, cor. Princess ave.

CATHOLIC CLUB-Lorne ave., rear St. Augustine's
 Church.

COMMERCIAL CLUB-Kelly Block.

METHODIST YOUNG MEN'S CLUB-Open daily in
 basement of First Methodist Church, N. E. cor. Lorne
 avenue and eighth street.

BRANDON TURF CLUB -

BRANDON CRICKET LEAGUE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—241 8th street. The Association building was erected in 1905, contains 42 dormitories, accommodating 60 men, erected at a cost of \$90,000; auditorium, reading and game rooms for men and boys, gymnasium, swimming pool and shower baths, class rooms for night school.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—146 Eleventh street

Political Organizations

BRANDON LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASS'N OF BRANDON—

Brandon Board of Trade

President—J. S. Willmott

Vice-President—T. R. Colquhoun.

Secretary—O. L. Harwood.

Brandon Commercial Bureau

President—A. A. Evans.

First Vice-President—Jno. Inglis.

Second Vice-President—A. Shewan.

Secretary—Jno. T. Hall.

Treasurer—Jas. Murdoch.

Western Agricultural and Arts Association

Fair Grounds, South Fourteenth street.

President—Peter Payne.

1st Vice-President—A. C. McPhail.

2nd Vice-President—W. Anderson.

Secretary—W. I. Smale.

Brandon Winter Fair and Live Stock Association.

North-west corner of 10th street and McTavish avenue

President—J. D. McGregor

Vice-President—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy

Treasurer—Jno. Inglis

Secretary—W. I. Smale

Brandon Experimental Farm

The Experimental Farm is situated two and one-half miles west of the city and comprises 700 acres principally in the valley of the Assiniboine river, also includes 280 acres of upland giving a variety of soil and exposure

It was established 1888 under the superintendence of Mr. S. A. Bedford for the purpose of testing all the varieties of grain, fodder, crops, fruit and forest trees. Feeding experiments are also conducted with cattle, swine, poultry, etc.

The Farm is open for the general public to visit. About 10,000 persons on an average visit the farm annually, principally during mid-summer when the crops are looking the best.

Superintendent—James Murray

Brandon Industrial School

Under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Principal, Rev. T. Ferrier. Situated on the north side of the Assiniboine River, just west of and adjoining the Experimental Farm, three miles North-west of Brandon. It has had pronounced success in training Indian youths and children for christian living



POST OFFICE

Brandon Horticultural and Western Forestry Society

Hon. President—Senator Kirchhoffer

Hon. Secretary—P. Middleton.

Newspapers and Publications

BRANDON DAILY SUN—Brandon Weekly Sun. Liberal in politics.

BRANDON DAILY TIMES—Brandon Weekly Times. Independent-Conservative.

A recent Magazine has this to say about Brandon

If you will take the map issued by the Department of the Interior in 1909, illustrating and giving official statistics of the elevator storage capacity of the various districts in Western Canada, and with a pair of compasses, describe a circle with Brandon as your pivot, having a



THE COURT HOUSE

radius of sixty miles, you have the thickly populated and highest developed district in the West

Within that radius of sixty miles, there are 134 towns and villages; 28,000 farmers, and an elevator capacity capable of taking care of 12,000,000 bushels of grain.

This is a remarkable showing when you take into consideration that in the entire province of Manitoba, there are about 49,750 farmers and a total elevator capacity of 21,587,500 bushels

The reader will note that considerable more than half the number of farmers reside in, and the crop yield of the entire province is produced within the sixty miles surrounding BRANDON

BRANDON is beautifully situated on the Southern slope of the Assiniboine Valley and occupies an ideal site from a sanitary and scenic point of view; the gradual

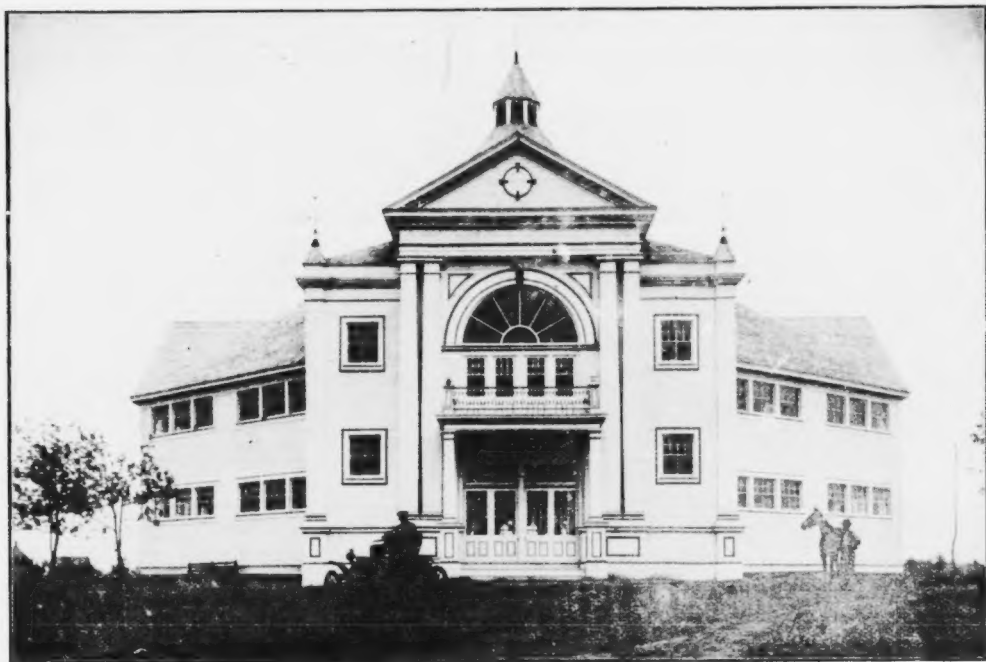
slope to the river gives her a natural drainage which is very conducive to the health and cleanliness of the city. Her surroundings are so picturesque as to appeal to all having artistic development

Looking across the valley, to the north, you have a magnificent picture, such as nature alone can give. The Experimental Farm with its miles of shaded driveways and avenues and its thousand acres of foliage, fruits, flowers and fields of golden grain, intense farming upon the most modern and scientific basis; and all for the education and benefit of the tiller of the soil

Many of the cities of Western Canada are justly proud of their park systems. The beautifying of a city should be encouraged in every legitimate manner. In this age of commercialism, we are apt to neglect our environment in grabbing after the almighty dollar. Not so with BRANDON. Great care has been taken by the civic administration in laying out the streets and beautifying them with boulevards and ornamental shade trees; and the visitor strolling through the residential portions of the city, are not long in realizing and recognizing the park-like appearance presented by the entire city; and they speak in a favorable and flattering manner of the work of the Parks Board and the civic authorities in the good judgment and forethought exercised by them, and the artistic effect displayed in laying out the entire city with regular uniformity, that makes its streets and boulevards a part and parcel of one great park system that has earned for it the name of Beautiful Brandon.



TENTH STREET LOOKING SOUTH



MAIN BUILDING

BRANDON FAIR

The grounds of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association of Manitoba, are situated in the Southern part of the City of Brandon, about one mile and a half from the business centre, and contains about eighty-six acres. It is noted for its well-wooded driveways which give it a park-like appearance not to be found in any other exhibition grounds in Western Canada.

Passing through the handsome gateway composed of stone pillars with iron railing, you are reminded of the entrance to an English or Scottish country-seat.

On the right you pass the Lodge which is occupied by the gardener. Beyond that, to the right, is one of the best and fastest half-mile tracks in Canada, with a grand stand accommodation of 2,500, while 2,500 more can be accommodated on the uncovered "bleachers." It is the intention of the Directors to supersede this with an iron and steel structure in the near future.

To the left is the experimental plot under the care of the Forestry Department of the Federal Government, and the Dominion building.

We then pass the building of the Women's Hospital Aid Association, presided over by the ladies of Brandon who cater to the wants of the many visitors to the Exhibition, and show their philanthropy by turning over the entire proceeds to the Brandon General Hospital.

Next in order comes the Poultry building; then the Horticultural building and Band Stand. Strolling further, we pass the dairy building demonstrating cold storage, to the Palace or Main Building.

There are about two and a half miles of nicely shaded driveways, and being of such easy access from the centre of the city, it is practically made use of as a public park. Crowds of people visit it every evening during the summer months; and on Sunday afternoons, hundreds of

visitors stroll through its cool and shady avenues, and pay a visit to the Zoological collection which is growing rapidly, and to the birds and water fowl that disport themselves upon the pretty little artificial lake which occupies a position about the centre of the grounds.

There are three Elk (one being born on the grounds), a pair of Timber Wolves and a cute cub born a few weeks ago, a pair of Badgers, a pair of Canadian Black Bears, a pair of Horned Owls, Black Squirrels, a pair of Foxes, a herd of Buffaloes (two born on the premises), Mexican cattle and Highland cattle. The names of the buffaloes being in order of size from the largest down: Major, Bob, Coxie, President and Archie.

A fine collection of Pheasants is next visited, containing one pair each of the following varieties: Hybrid, Golden, Lady Amherst, Hebrida. The luxuriant coloring of the Lophura or "Fire Back" and the Golden are exceedingly striking. Bantam Pheasants, and a pair of Reeves were interesting.

Excellent accommodation for all classes of live stock is provided: Three barns for cattle, 150 feet, 100 feet and 100 feet respectively in length; building for sheep, 100 feet long; for swine, 100 feet long; a barn exclusively for stallions, and a horse barn 150 feet in length and containing seven rows of stalls; another 210 feet in length with five rows of stalls; two horse barns, 150 and 125 ft. respectively, each with five rows of stalls.

One more attraction to the grounds lies in the different varieties of water fowl that are found disporting themselves of the pretty little artificial lake before referred to. Among these are White Guinea fowls, seventeen Common Guinea fowls, forty-one Wild Geese, three Chinese Geese, twenty Mallard Ducks, four Black Ducks, three Aylesbury Ducks, two Common Ducks, and their movements in the lake are a great source of amusement to the children and young folks.

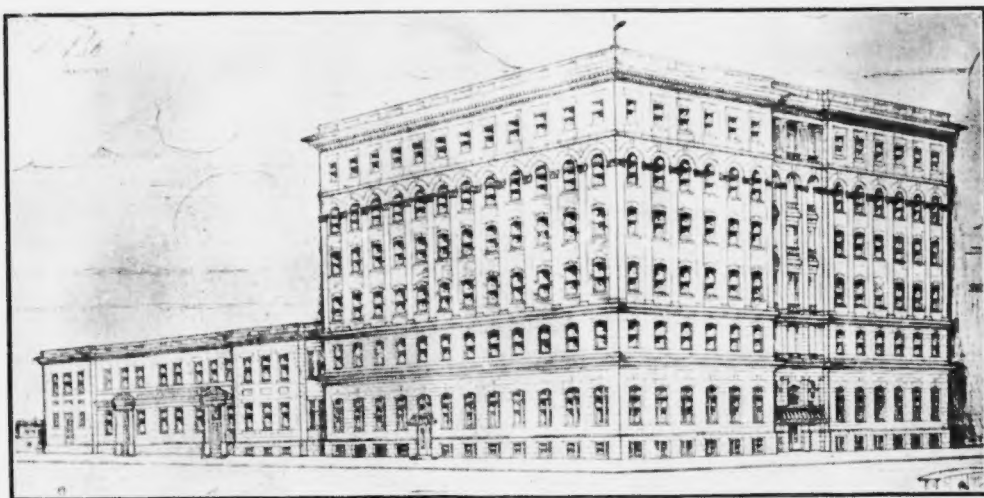
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